FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LIBERTY! THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION VIDEO VIEWING GUIDE**

**Section I**. “Victory or Death”

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Who was the author of the pamphlet, *The American Crisis*, which General George Washington had read to all of his soldiers during the bleak winter of 1776?**

A. James Madison

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. Mercy Otis Warren

D. Thomas Paine

**\_\_\_\_\_2. When did the soldiers of the Continental Army’s terms of enlistment end in 1776?**

A. December 31st, 1776

B. The end of the war.

C. Christmas Day

D. July 4, 1779

**\_\_\_\_\_3. What was the target of the Continental Army when they crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776?**

A. Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey

B. The British soldiers at Philadelphia

C. A British arsenal at Princeton, NJ

D. A supply of food and firewood.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. What was the most important result of the victories at Trenton and Princeton?**

A. Over 1000 Hessians were captured.

B. More Americans enlisted to fight.

C. The British went into further debt.

D. France joined the war effort.

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**Section II**. The Battle of Saratoga

**\_\_\_\_\_5. How long did it take General John Burgoyne and his soldiers to advance the 23 miles between Lake George and Ft. Edward at the start of the Hudson River in 1777?**

A. four days

B. two weeks

C. a month

D. seven months

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Why did General John Burgoyne send a detachment of soldiers to Bennington, in present day Vermont, while his men awaited supplies?**

A. to seek out American rebels.

B. to find food and provisions.

C. to take horses from the colonists.

D. to meet a messenger from Dover.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. What happened to the Hessians who were dispatched to Bennington?**

A. they were killed or captured.

B. American Loyalists welcomed them.

C. they captured every horse there.

D. Green Mountain Boys surrendered.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. What general was selected to lead American soldiers in battle against Burgoyne?**

A. Benedict Arnold

B. Horatio Gates

C. Nathaneal Green

D. Francis Marion

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Approximately how many American soldiers awaited Burgoyne on his march from Saratoga towards Albany ?**

A. one thousand

B. two thousand five hundred

C. seven thousand

D. over twenty-five thousand

**\_\_\_\_\_10. At Freeman’s Field near Saratoga, who did Daniel Morgan’s riflemen target?**

A. British horses

B. British foot soldiers

C. Officers

D. Burgoyne’s supply train

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Why was the capture of Philadelphia – the capital city of the American colonies – by General Howe’s army considered such a hollow victory?**

A. Thousands of English soldiers died.

B. Congress fled the capital.

C. General Washington escaped.

D. Philadelphians fought in the streets.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Who took leadership of the Continental Army at the Battle of Saratoga when Horatio Gates was ineffective?**

A. Daniel Morgan

B. Francis Marion

C. Benedict Arnold

D. Frederick Von Stueben

**\_\_\_\_\_13. After the battle at Saratoga, the English were horrified to discover that corpses are being devoured by –**

A. zombies

B. poor subsistence farmers

C. wolves

D. boars

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Who did the English General John Burgoyne surrender to at the battle of Saratoga?**

A. George Washington

B. Benedict Arnold

C. Marquis de Lafayette

D. Horatio Gates

**\_\_\_\_\_15. How does the documentary Liberty! describe the men who composed the conquering army at Saratoga?**

A. plainly dressed citizen soldiers

B. “a new race of people”

C. free blacks

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_16. After the Battle of Saratoga, Ben Franklin is finally received as a diplomat by –**

A. Holland

B. England

C. Spain

D. France

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The Battle of Saratoga is considered the turning point in the Revolutionary War because –**

A. It gave American a decisive military

advantage over the English.

B. The cost of the war was now too

high for the English people to pay.

C. British military leaders began to

Abandon the struggle in America.

D. France offered it’s support to the

American cause; we had an ally.